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New Police Training School

The Telegraph learns that work will start shortly on the construction of a new Police Training School at Shouson Hill, Aberdeen. It is expected to be completed and ready for use by the end of May. The new buildings will replace the present Training School at Waterloo Road, and will consist of five temporary wood buildings designed to accommodate 240 trainees in all grades. The new site will also provide a larger ground area for training. It is estimated that the new school will be able to accept 40 more prospective police constables than can now be accommodated in Kowloon.

Guards Stoke Up Palace Fires

London, Mar. 16.—The Strike Committee of the stokers, whose stoppage of work has deprived the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Government departments of central heating and hot water, will tomorrow consider proposals which may result in an early end to the strike. The proposals have been submitted in the recommendations from the Ministry of Works district joint industrial council. The men are demanding 22/- per week increase in their wages, which at present average about £4.8.0. Bolders at Buckingham Palace were stoked by men of the famous brigade of Guards late this afternoon when the kitchen staff refused to perform the stokers' duties. It had not yet been decided whether to send Guardsmen to revive the central heating and hot water services at the other buildings affected.

"NO OBJECTION"

A spokesman of the Strike Committee said the bolder men had no objection to the Guardsmen heating the Palace for the King and Queen, but "we do ask that they leave the bolders in good condition—for us when we resume work." The Palace was without hot water, central heating and lift service all day yesterday and most of today. The strike also affected Marlborough House, the residence of Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, and Kensington Palace, the temporary town residence of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Don't Waste Water!

WHEN the Jubilee Reservoir was opened in 1935 the opinion was expressed that Hongkong had solved its perennial water shortage problem. But unforeseen circumstances, such as the overwhelming influx of refugees between 1935 and 1941 had not been taken into consideration, and the Colony found that restrictions in varying degrees of severity remained an annual inconvenience. The danger point in water storage has been reached again and the authorities have found it necessary, as from tomorrow, to impose restrictions that will make it possible for water to be drawn from the mains only nine and a half hours a day. This is a sudden and startling cut which, the public will feel inclined to believe, might have been avoided if Government had shown a little more foresight. Admittedly the water supply has been restricted to 16 hours a day for the last two months, which can be regarded as a tentative effort to conserve the reservoirs; but aware of the big increase in water consumption, and knowing that the Colony could expect very little rainfall during the winter months, the present serious position might have been avoided if restrictions had been imposed at the end of November last, and gradually extended. The latest restrictions, from the point of view of inconvenience, come at the worst possible time with the weather coincidentally increasing demands for bathing and washing facilities. Night time restrictions of water

supply from November to March are tolerable, and had these been imposed towards the end of last year it is conceivable a sufficient amount of water would have been saved to have allowed the Colony to continue on them until the start of the rainy season. Undeniably a contributing factor to the present serious shortage of stored water has been the below average rainfall since the beginning of the year, and whether or not the authorities might have intelligently anticipated the existing position and catered for it, the fact remains that the community is again saddled with the responsibility for seeing that everything is done to avoid water waste. Government has already intimated that one duty is to see that taps do not leak or that any other defects remain unreported; it might also be suggested that the city streets be washed down with water from the harbour and that any fires within reaching distance of the Fraya be fought with water purged from the harbour. These may only be insignificant contributions to the conservation of our water supply, but an official announcement that it was proposed to adopt such measures would help to bring home to the public the seriousness of the situation and to encourage them to practise frugality in the use of water in their own homes. It is reasonable to expect that we shall enjoy the customary seasonal rains this year; nevertheless, if they come late, the water shortage will be gravely aggravated, with the possibility of supplies being cut to six hours a day. It therefore behoves everyone to adopt every precaution against wasting water.

U.S. Nervously Awaits Truman's Special Message

WASHINGTON SPECULATES

Washington, Mar. 16.—This nervous capital speculated today that President Truman might ask for new emergency powers or funds to check the Communist expansion across Europe when he addresses a joint session of Congress tomorrow (Wednesday).

The capital was startled by the unexpected White House announcement of the personal presidential appearance before Congress—at 12.30 p.m. EST on Wednesday.

Reports that President Truman might ask Congress to revive conscription were accompanied by rumours that the Soviet Union had demanded military alliances with Norway, Sweden and Denmark. None was confirmed although they circulated among responsible members of Congress. The State Department said it had not heard of any Russian demands on "Scandinavia." Secretary of State George Marshall and others have prepared the way for the President with grim statements that the European situation becomes graver daily. It was believed certain that Mr Truman will urge further Congressional action on the first \$5,000,000,000 instalment of the European recovery programme which has passed the Senate and awaits House approval.

Also, he was expected to ask House Republican leaders to keep separate funds for ERG and for China, Greece and Turkey. During recent re-examination of United States policy responsible officials here have been talking along these lines:

MUST BE STRONG

- (1) The United States must be militarily strong if she intends to pursue a vigorous policy.
- (2) A strong United States should make it clear to Stalin that any Communist successes are no longer possible.
- (3) The United States apparently cannot hope to check Communism further with so-called halfway or cheap measures.
- (4) Western Europeans must have confidence that the United States will back the \$17,000,000,000 recovery investment with force if necessary.

There is considerable support in government circles for the idea that if the United States takes a firm

position the Russians will order their representatives to ease the pressure in Western Europe, notably Italy and France.—United Press.

GRAVE CRISIS WARNING

Washington, Mar. 16.—A new warning of a "grave crisis" in international relations was sounded by a top-ranking Republican tonight on the eve of President Harry Truman's State of the world message.

House Speaker Joseph Martin, Massachusetts Republican, one of four Congressional leaders summoned to meet with the President before his address, blamed "the constant advance of the iron curtain across Europe" for what he described as the "grave crisis."

In a statement spotlighting the April 18 Italian elections as the next great test between Communism and Western Democracy, Martin declared that "the fate of civilisation is at stake."

The United States, he said, must become absolutely supreme on land, sea and in the air.

The world's attention centred on Washington tonight on the eve of the President's address. Mr Truman's message will be delivered to a joint session of House and Senate and broadcast at 5.30 p.m. GMT on Wednesday.

LEADERS' PREVIEW

The President cancelled a number of appointments today to work on his speech and called Congressional leaders of both parties to a White House conference on Wednesday morning—presumably to give them a preview of it.

The time set for this conference was an hour and a half before the scheduled address.

TWO GRAVE QUESTIONS

And in the House, Representative E. Cox, Georgia Democrat, said he hoped Mr Truman will tell Congress that "one more act of aggression by Russia means war."

Congressional leaders hope the President will answer two grave questions of the hour:

- 1.—Just what phase of the conflict with Russia and the West has led him to say that his confidence in world peace is somewhat shaken and Secretary George Marshall to declare that a "world crisis" exists?
- 2.—Just what does Mr Truman want the United States to do about it?

They look for a statement on US policy toward Italy, the current no man's land between Communism and Western Democracy, in particular.—Associated Press.

LONDON COMMENT

London, Mar. 16.—Diplomats and newspaper forecast tonight that President Harry Truman would give Russia a plain and positive warning tomorrow to halt Communist expansion.

Belief was general that the chief executive would extend the policy of combatting the spread of Communist influence and that the extension would go beyond the present limits of economic aid for shaky democracies. Diplomats said Mr Truman must have been influenced by the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, Russian demands on Finland, and the intensive Communist campaign in the Italian elections. The London Times said in an editorial: "The extreme proposal which is being discussed in Washington is whether the United States should enter a regional security pact with Britain, France and the Benelux countries similar to that already applied to the Americans."

The Liberal London Evening Star said Mr Truman might offer a 50-year US military alliance with the five Western European nations. Since the Czechoslovakian coup, British newspapers have been contending that US economic aid, to be effective, should be strengthened with military guarantees.—Associated Press.

Due Here Today



The Earl of Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is due to arrive on an official visit to Hongkong this afternoon. He will remain a little more than a week.

House Of Commons In An Uproar

London, Mar. 16.—The House of Commons was in an uproar tonight with 500 Members cheering and counter-cheering until the noise was almost deafening. The tension arose from the Government's decision to abolish separate University representation in Parliament.

The Opposition strongly objected to this 300-year-old tradition being broken and repeated previous charges of Government bad faith, asserting that the Labour Party had agreed to allow the University representation at a wartime all-party conference.

It's Shameful Neglect To Have A Leaking Tap

SAVE WATER BOLLAERT'S ESCAPE

Paris, Mar. 16.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, had a narrow escape when a grenade exploded 15 yards away from him while he was visiting Nha Trang, Annam, on March 11, the French news agency reported from Saigon tonight.

Another grenade which did not explode was found near a car belonging to a French official.

The French agency report said that on the night of March 11, a third bomb, of Japanese make, weighing about 30 pounds, was discovered in the Pasture Institute of Nha Trang. Investigations showed that the bomb had been timed to burst during the visit of M. Bollaert to the building, but the fuse failed to work.—Reuter.

Retailers Offer To Bear Loss

London, Mar. 16.—British retail distributors today answered the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps' plan for reduced prices and profits with an offer to bear the £30,000,000 cost of a 50 per cent cut of the Government's purchase tax.

The efforts of manufacturers and distributors alone cannot make any substantial impression on the prices of the wide range of goods carrying the purchase tax so long as a tax at high rates continues to be chargeable, the retailers told the Chancellor.

The £30,000,000 loss, which the retailers offered to bear, would result from the fact that stocks on which they have already paid the full tax would have to be marked down to the new levels. The retailers insisted that control of salaries and wages must go hand in hand with the control of prices and profits.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR SPAIN'S INCLUSION IN MARSHALL PLAN

Paris, Mar. 16.—The second plenary session of the 16-nations Marshall Plan Conference was asked by the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr Caetano da Mata, today to include Spain in the European recovery programme.

Saying it was necessary to constitute a solid bloc to ensure Western European recovery, the Portuguese Foreign Minister declared: "In the west of Europe exists a people of 28,000,000 in a key position on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and holding valuable and strategic sea and air positions. It is not easy to see how Spain can be left out of the task of European reconstruction."

Informed quarters here believed Portugal would not propose a resolution calling for the admission of Spain into the Marshall Plan, thus avoiding the necessity of other delegations publicly adopting an attitude for or against Spain's participation.

The Conference agreed that the Western Zones of Germany should be represented at the Conference. Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, submitting a six-point proposal embodying this invitation, told the Conference: "Since the economic unity of Germany has not been established, it is natural that the Western Zones should be considered as an economic area separately."

MUST GET DOWN TO WORK
At the second plenary session of the Conference ended this afternoon, after rapidly dealing with the reports of technical committees, Mr Bevin declared: "We go back to our countries to get down energetically to work."

The work against poverty will be won. The resolution on Germany proposed by Mr Bevin said that the full co-operation of Germany in the work of the continuing organisation was essential to European economic recovery.

The combined (United States and British) Zone and the French Zone should each be regarded as an independent participating area and each should be a signatory of the proposed multilateral agreement and participate fully in the activities of the continuing organisation. Agreements relating to the recovery programme would be signed in respect of each area by the occupation authorities in that area.

The Conference also adopted today a proposal that a "working party" of representatives of all the participating powers be immediately set up and instructed to prepare a detailed draft for submission to the next meeting of the Co-operation Committee, regarding the aims, functions and organisation of the proposed body.

NO PUBLICITY

"The Committee of European Economic Co-operation, in defining the task of the working party, instructs it to give no publicity to its proceedings and calls attention to the members of the working party to preserve such discretion as is indispensable to the effective outcome of its labours," the terms of reference stated.

Earlier in today's session, heads of delegations promised their countries' co-operation in the reconstruction tasks ahead. Switzerland's co-operation "to the limit of its modest means" was promised by M. Karl Burckhardt, the Swiss delegate.

Dr Carl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, told the delegates that "Austria, absolutely determined to defend her true democracy, will work together with you."

A FRESH START
Mr Sean MacBride, the Eireann Foreign Minister, said a fresh start would have to be made on European recovery, which would have to be treated on the same basis as a military emergency.

Greece's Foreign Minister, M. Constantinos Tsaldaris, said one of Government's efforts "to negotiate import accords with Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Great Britain" and added "what we are doing is not aggressive. At the same time in every case where it is in our power, we are striving to enlarge our accords with the countries in Eastern Europe."

The Premier said that the Marshall Plan for France's reconstruction and re-equipment, however, had to be revised downwards "temporarily" in February and March to permit im-

the conditions of European recovery laid down in the Paris report last September was that the European nations should be self-supporting by 1951.

In the present circumstances, this seemed increasingly uncertain. The Turkish delegate, Mr Necmettin Sadak, said the reports of the technical committee had not yet been studied by the Turkish Government and their acceptance did not automatically mean an endorsement by the Turkish Government.—Reuter.

EXPERTS TO MEET

Paris, Mar. 16.—The committee of experts—the "working party"—set up by the 16-nation Marshall Plan Conference to draw up a constitution for a permanent body to carry out the European end of the plan is expected to hold its first meeting on Thursday, presided over by M. Robert Marjolin.

M. Marjolin was France's representative on the Anglo-French mission which recently "bried" the chief capitals of Western Europe and gathered the information on which the self-aid report adopted today was largely based.

With the admission of Western Germany agreed upon, representatives of the Commanders in Chief of the Anglo-American Bzons are expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow. General Joseph Koenig, the commander of the French Zone, is already in Paris.

GERMAN ADVISERS

A few German technical advisers will be attached to the staffs of the Zone commanders' representatives and may be asked to sit in on some of the meetings of the working committee.

Conference officials agreed this would answer the need for bringing expert advice into play without offending any Allied susceptibilities. The presence of a team of United States experts, headed by a high State Department official in Paris to give counsel to the technicians of the Conference was disclosed this afternoon by a United States Embassy official.

The team is headed by Mr Henry Labrousse, special assistant to the Director of the Office of Economic Affairs in the American State Department.—Reuter.

Consul Falls To His Death

Saigon, Mar. 16.—Mr Norman Sands, the British Consul at Saigon, seized by a fit of dizziness, fell to his death from a balcony behind the Hongkong Bank building here today.

A statement issued by the British Consulate here said that Mr Sands fell about 30 feet to the ground and was killed instantly.

Mr Sands arrived recently at Saigon with his wife and two young children from South America. He will be buried tomorrow.—Reuter.

France Expects To Be Self-Sufficient In Bread This Year

Paris, Mar. 16.—Premier Robert Schuman announced on Tuesday that France will be self-sufficient in bread if the promise of this year's wheat harvest is made good.

The Premier added during a news conference that the bread ration for Frenchmen would at that time be increased from the present eight ounces daily.

M. Schuman was commenting on a report of France's accomplishment since the end of the first Marshall Plan Conference last September. The report was presented to the delegates of the 16 nations on Tuesday, he said.

"We are without apprehension for the first six months of this year," he declared. "If Marshall Plan aid

reaches us in April or early May there will be no interruption in our slow but steady recovery. With this aid from abroad we will win the battle."

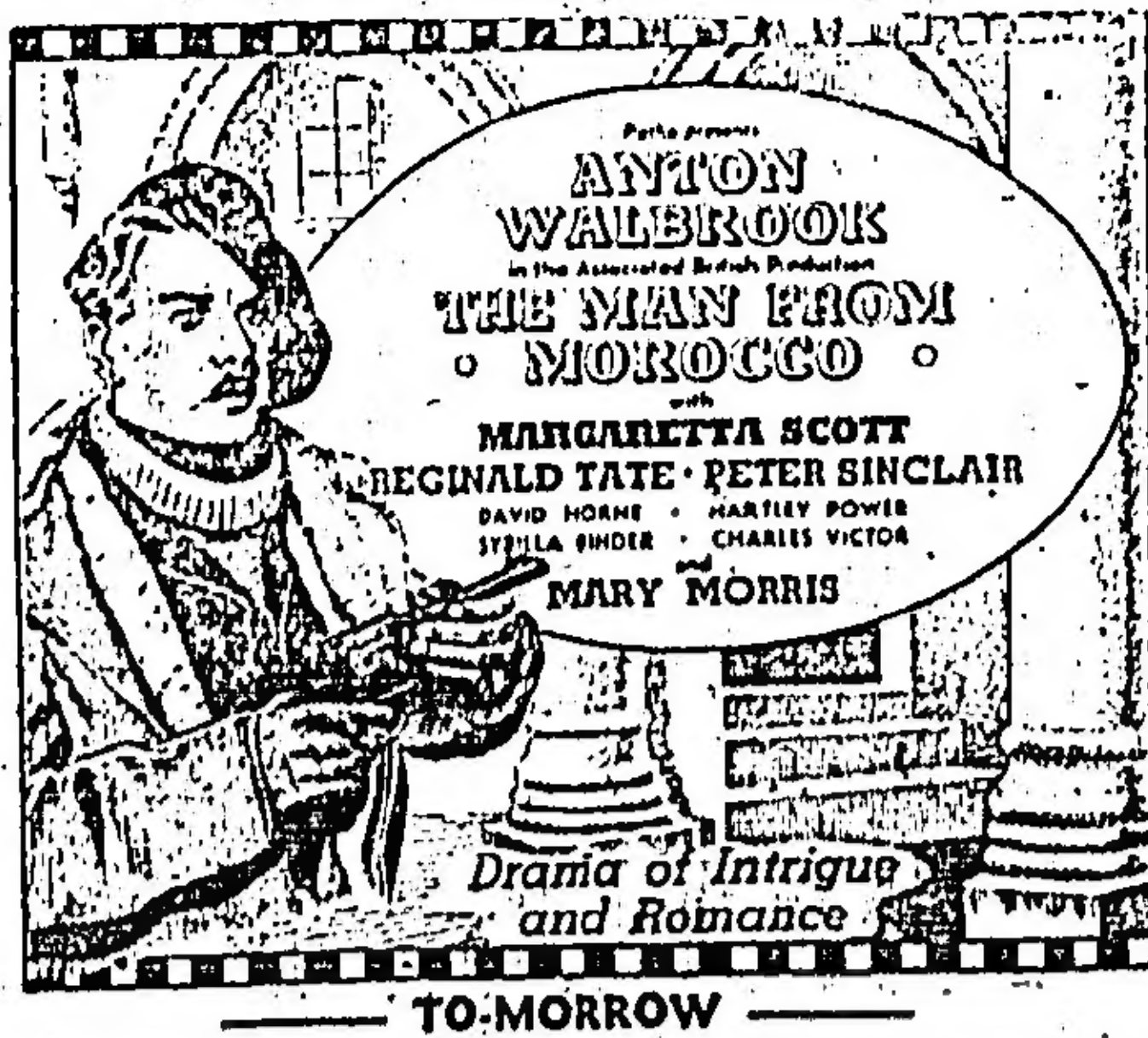
M. Schuman enumerated his Government's efforts "to negotiate import accords with Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Great Britain" and added "what we are doing is not aggressive. At the same time in every case where it is in our power, we are striving to enlarge our accords with the countries in Eastern Europe."

The Premier said that the Marshall Plan for France's reconstruction and re-equipment, however, had to be revised downwards "temporarily" in February and March to permit im-

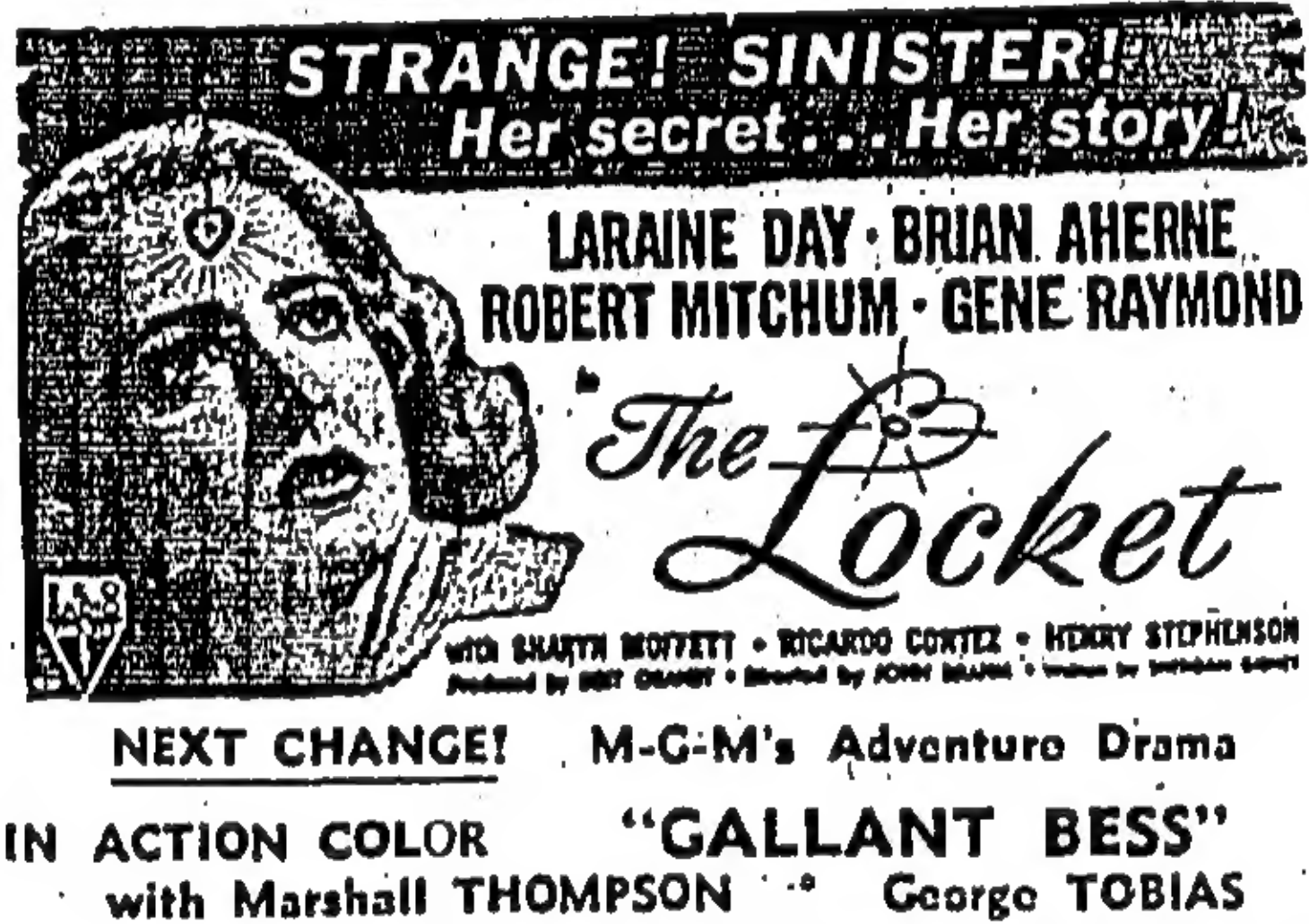
ports of essential food supplies because of last year's bad harvest. He said that production, he said, would be at 91 percent of normal this year. Industrial production is at 105 percent of 1938. The budget has been balanced except for the cost of reconstruction and requirement which was being financed by an extraordinary loan.

Food prices, which have a direct influence on the workingman's attitude toward the Government, he said, have started downwards after rising in January and February. Although it is the worst period of the year for supply of vegetables "concrete generalised price decreases have resulted. There has been a reversal of the trend," he said.—Associated Press.

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NEXT CHANCE • Bing CROSBY • Dorothy LAMOUR • BOB HOPE in "ROAD TO UTOPIA"

ORIENTAL FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M. A CHINESE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE "SECRET AGENT NO. 1" Commencing To-Morrow: "THUNDER ROCK" M-G-M Film



"Listen! Spring is in the air, the birds are singing, the air is like wine and I do not wish to discuss politics."

THE NEXT MRS PRESIDENT?

AROUND the corner from the White House in Washington, in an old three-story house, sits a grey-haired 59-year-old woman whom all America knows as Martha Wheaton Bowers Taft—"Lady in Waiting."

She hopes one day to move round that corner to occupy the room in the White House in which Abraham Lincoln once slept, and which today is in the possession of President and Mrs. Harry Truman.

Martha Taft is the wife of Robert Alphonso Taft, a studious and pontifical Republican Senator from Ohio. The Senator, son of former President William Howard Taft, is trying this year to become America's second President Taft. With his wife's help, he may succeed.

They Laughed

EVEN his friends laughed when lawyer Robert Taft ran in the Senatorial Campaign of 1938. But with Martha stage-managing his public appearances, supplying the wit, emotion and epigrams his own speeches lack, Taft carried 79 of the 88 Ohio counties. Today the pair are using the same tactics for a bigger campaign.

Martha edits all her husband's speeches, but never permits him to see hers. The team is known in its political tours as "Taft and Taft."

I met the plump and stocky Mrs. Taft at her home. She was late for our appointment and walked in carrying a bag of groceries.

Breathless, and still wearing her hat, Mrs. Taft sat down. She spoke with the campaign gestures and toast-mistress style for which she is famous. Often she bounced towards the edge of her seat in her enthusiasm.

'My Only Chance'

"THERE'S nothing wrong with my ambition to get my husband into the White House," she said. "I always knew he could do it. I've been campaigning for so long for other women's husbands while waiting for this year's chance, it would be strange if I didn't do it for him. Besides, the 1948 elections will be my only chance to become First Lady. My husband will be too old in 1952—63."

"Yes, the Senator and I no disagree sometimes. But if I keep on at him I usually win him over."

Mrs. Taft noticed my look of surprise. She added hastily,

At 59, America's Martha Taft is blazing a trail to the White House for her studious husband . . . and she says "I know he can do it"

"It's his ambition, too. He wants to get to the White House for me. I am a help, of course, and he likes to say so."

"My sons? Well, one is a lawyer, another a reporter. A third is a teacher and the fourth still at college. I see them a great deal (my six grandchildren, too), but none of them is entering politics—yet."

Mrs. Taft has been vehement in her attacks on the Roosevelt and Truman administrations—the epigram "Delirium Tru-mans" was coined by her. I asked what she thought of these Presidents' wives. Her face hardened.

"I'd rather not say," she snapped. "But I'll tell you one thing. I don't know a woman who would make a good President."

"People call my husband a liberal. He is not. He is a staunch middle-of-the-roader and I'm right behind him for him to lean on. Our politics are like his golf. He doesn't drive far but he stays in the course. And we both believe in America First."

Europe: All Wrong

"If we were in the White House today," she continued, "we could get people to save food. I would go out and tell them how."

"In Europe everything is wrong. My husband never wants Britain to have that loan. We wanted Congress to give you money—less than you got of course, then appoint American officials to supervise the spending."

I reminded her that Hollywood is trying to get its films classed as "incentive goods" for inclusion in the Marshall Plan, and asked: "Is it wise for Britain to spend vast sums on Hollywood pictures instead of food?"

There was a long pause. Then Mrs. Taft said: "I cannot answer that. I don't want to offend Hollywood."

"My husband and I feel that since the war Britain and the rest have been sitting and waiting for a handout. America

snacks on street corners, court-house steps, station platforms and the backs of lorries.

"Do you want me to tell you

about my husband," she asks—and does. "It gets a good reception. Or she tells a group of miners: 'Of course, my husband has not had a humble beginning. He had a first-class education. Isn't that what you prefer?'"

Mrs. Taft has been in public life for 30 years. Before America's entry into World War II, she appeared at gatherings formed to ensure America's "neutrality." ("After all," Martha told me, "Mr. Churchill said he only wanted the tools to finish the job.") At one meeting where she spoke, the names of Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax were booed for several seconds, while that of Charles Lindbergh was cheered. I asked Mrs. Taft about this.

"My husband and I thought that Germany would not invade America or vice versa," she said. "And we thought Japan would never attack us. We were wrong. But I still believe—naturally my husband does too—that the Nuremberg trials are unjust and that the Nazi leaders should have been banished like Napoleon was, to some island."

He Listens

TODAY Martha is the brightest star in the wealthy Taft family. But Mrs. Taft was quick to explain to me that she and her husband are "not wealthy."

"Senator Taft is nominated by the Republicans his wife is prepared to talk her way 'clear across the United States' to get him elected. 'I want to make him President and I know how, too,' she said. 'I won't talk about issues. I'll talk about Taft.'"

"The present President is an agreeable man enough," she observed as we walked out to her car. "But unfortunately he is 'one of the boys.' My husband isn't. He listens to me."

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

REMARKING that the lower animals are in some sense our cousins, and that we must treat them accordingly, a correspondent, added, "This includes the whole animal creation."

Remind me to tell you one day how I stung my cousin the hornet.

Ekchulali

DURING the remainder of his conversation with the Persians Mr. Colin Velvete was considerably handicapped by constant attempts to avoid the word "actually," which, pronounced in his odd fashion, reminded the Trio of a homely word of their own. Mr. Velvete's task

was made more difficult by the fact that this word constitutes a large proportion of his vocabulary. There were no accidents until Ashura said, "What is this daycor, please?" "Ekchulali," began the eminent calligrapher, but the rest was lost in a tumult of laughter. The rhythmicologist winced. The Persians repeated the word to each other with increasing delight. When Velvete said, "Today's conference is over," a concerted howl of "Ekchulali!" completed the sentence.

In passing

A WRITER was boasting the other day that whatever one may say against this age, it is a frankly outspoken one, and calls a spade a spade. It does nothing of the sort. It calls the murder of the healthy "elimination," or "liquidation," and

the murder of the sick "euthanasia." It attempted to catch the "companionate marriage" until the phrase was laughed out of existence; it calls industrial conscription "direction of labour"; it calls food "diet" or "nutrition"; it calls human beings "units" or "personnel." It is trying very hard to call Communism the "new democracy." Anybody can think of a hundred other examples.

Financial notes

IT is surprising that not one of the financial writers appears to have noticed the real cause of the appalling distress of the stock markets. The marked fall of shorts, and medium-dated irredeemable compensation securities may be partly responsible, as may the action of the clearing houses in withholding nominal issues. But the real cause is to be found in the manifest absurdity of the whole thing.

EMPIRE NEWS:

THE LOST MEN OF ATLANTIS

WELLINGTON (N.Z.).—Twenty-six members of the crew of the British emigrant liner Atlantis were reported missing and presumed to be illegal immigrants as she was about to sail for Tilbury.

Her agents, forced to delay the ship's sailing until a full crew was recruited, said: "The position is chaotic."

"Ship jumpers" who take a fancy to the country get one month's jail when they are caught, and then they become New Zealand citizens. They cannot be deported, although they are in the country illegally."

More than 400 British seamen have deserted their ships in New Zealand during the past year, and the illegal immigrant rate is increasing.

CAPE TOWN.—Handsome, screen-struck Loao Bonaventura Fernandez, 20-year-old Portuguese East African, is being deported home from the U.S. for the fourth time.

Fernandez, trying to reach Hollywood to become a film star, has stowed away four times and travelled 14,800 miles, but has got no nearer to his ambition than a sight of New York from Ellis Island, where he is now held.

MELBOURNE.—Australia has not over scratched the surface of her food output potential. Sir Henry Turner, leader of the British Food Mission's meat section, told a producers' conference. He gave meat farmers a jolt by saying that Britain, one-third the size of Australia, is producing as much meat.

PERTH (W. Australia).—The Western Australian Labour Party has decided to ask the Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, to appoint a royal commission to inquire into price fixing and controls by the Federal Prices Commission, "in which the public have little confidence."

PORT DARWIN.—The first sitting of the first Parliament of the Northern Territory, the "Cinderella Land" which hopes to become Australia's seventh State, has been filmed in colour.

OTTAWA.—At the personal request of the King the Canadian Government has agreed that his Majesty shall retain his authority over the appointment of Canada's ambassadors and Ministers to foreign countries, despite recent changes in the status and powers of the Governor-General, Lord Alexander.

PRETORIA.—South Africa completed occupation of the twin islands of Marion and Prince Edward, 1,400 miles southeast of Cape Town, when a frigate landed Alan Crawford, meteorologist, and six fishermen-handymen.

MONTREAL.—Canada's first month of austerity "almost like Britain's" saved £12,500,000 in U.S. dollars. And the savings, said Finance Department officials, "are running higher than we thought possible."

CAPE TOWN.—Opening a tin of Californian asparagus, Mrs. Emma Truter, Negro housewife, found part of an engagement ring with a blue-white diamond worth £500.

Sitting On The Fence

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to a hold-up in dispatch from London, Nat Gubbins' "Sitting On The Fence" is not available for publication today. It is hoped to resume this popular "Telegraph" Wednesday feature next week.

NANCY On His Own Time



By Ernie Bushmiller



WOMAN This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

You can make your hair beautiful

SICK HAIR

An abnormal falling of hair occurs when the individual hairs are robbed of the life giving nourishment from the blood stream, very often traceable to poor circulation in the deeper, underlying layers of the scalp. Another cause is nerve tension, an unhealthy condition of the nerves which form a network around the hair roots and the hair growing cells.

To aid in creating a healthier scalp and to stop falling hair, follow this home treatment. For a period of two weeks shampoo the hair twice a week. Between shampoos massage the scalp every night with the special ointment which you have selected. At the end of two weeks shampoo the hair regularly once every week.

The night before the shampoo, massage a generous amount of that special ointment directly into the scalp. Between shampoos apply a tiny amount of this ointment to the scalp.

Today we know that the structure of the scalp skin is generally like the skin of the body. We know that it is just as important to cleanse the scalp frequently with soap and water as it is to cleanse the body.

Hair Care Rules

Every woman must have her own comb and brush. Cleanse both fre-

quently with warm water and brush.

Combs should have fairly blunt teeth. Steel or wire combs should never be used.

Brushes must have firm bristles, never metal "bristles." Softer bristles are excellent for "polishing" the hair.

Brushing stimulates circulation and cleanses the hair. The hair should be brushed UPWARD and OUTWARD from the scalp. Brushing cannot be overdone.

Hair should be shampooed once a week. If certain conditions exist more frequent washing is necessary.

The best soap is linseed oil of green soap; almond and olive oil or pure castile, in either liquid or cake form.

For shampoos—warm to hot water, rich, soapy lather. Warm to cool water for rinsing. Hand-dry with warm, lintless towels.

Styled in thread—



Drawn-thread work is enjoying a new popularity. Swinging along is the girl in her scarlet rayon crepe frock with three-quarter sleeves—a daisy-cut utility model. The cuffs yoke showing drawn-thread work is an attractive fashion note for the young girl, combined with dainty fullness in the skirt. Left is a rayon weave pastel suit—slim side-pleated skirt and a high-bustled jacket entirely worked with drawn threads. Sketch by Virginia.

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



Use Blue eyeshadow to draw attention to your eyes and away from dark circles, if you have them. To "rub out" fine lines under your eyes blend a little of your foundation-cream with your face powder. Spread this mixture under your eyes, then powder carefully.

Nobody Knows Size Of Chinese Army

By Harold Mills
(Associated Press Correspondent)

NANKING, Mar. 15. — China's national army does not know its own strength. That in brief, is one reason, foreign military experts say, why it lost so many battles.

LEFT BANK GAIETY IS DEAD

In the opinion of experts, Montparnasse, centre of prewar Paris Left Bank gaiety, is dead.

Worse than that, according to artists and writers, it has become "bourgeois." The once-Bohemian district on the edge of the Latin Quarter is considered stuffy today.

The Dome, the Rotonde and other famous cafes have changed character. Stolid, middle-aged Parisians and family groups from the country now dine where Ernest Hemingway and bearded painters held court. The once crowded terrace of the Dome is often empty because of the soaring price of drinks.

Post-World War II intellectuals have filtered down the narrow, curving streets from Montparnasse and established themselves in a new quarter. The area, nearer the Seine than Montparnasse, is dominated by the church of St. Germain des Pres, with its medieval tower.

Tradition Lingers

Pleasure's home and the studio of Raymond Duncan are in the neighborhood. The American writers, Tennessee Williams and Carson McCullers, live near by.

The prewar tradition of long hair, beards and corduroy jackets lingers on in the new area. Conservative residents complain about the influx of followers of two new philosophies and aesthetic movements—existentialism and expressionism.

The expressionists also are talking of setting up a night club and are designing a costume supposed to interpret their doctrine of freedom and lack of inhibitions.

Residents Object

The residents of St. Germain are not impressed and say that the groups make too much noise.

Tourists are having a hard time keeping up with which particular cafe is in vogue among the new Bohemians. Before the war Les Deux Magots was popular with writers and artists.

Then they flocked next door to the Flore, and Les Deux Magots became "bourgeois." Many intellectuals are now moving to a tiny bar a few doors away, the Montmartre. Everybody knows everybody else and it is more like a club than a public bar.

Tourists flock to one cafe and gaze at other tourists, unaware that "the group" has since moved elsewhere.

HOTEL RATES INCREASED

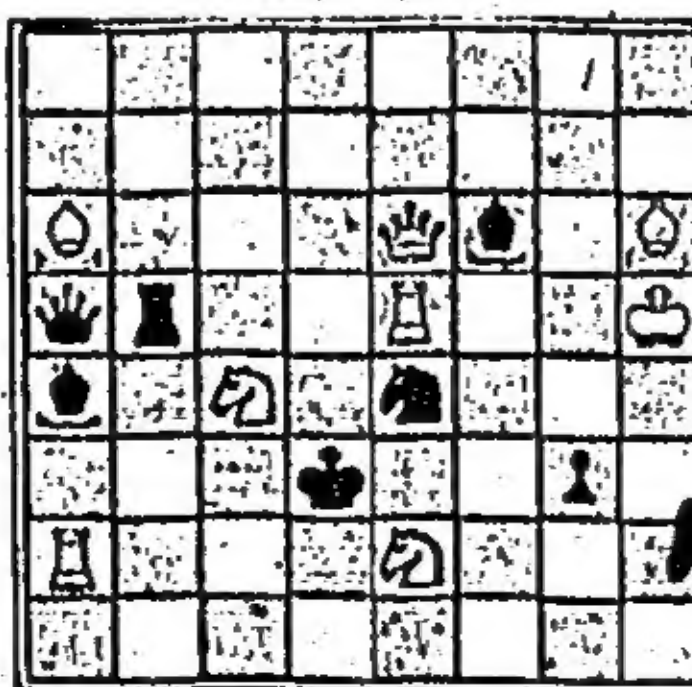
New rates have been posted on staff notice boards in thousands of British hotels. Changes of hours and wages affecting 500,000 waiters, barmen, porters, chefs, cleaners and kitchen staff have come into force under the Ministry of Labour Catering Wages Act Order.

Some hotels are increasing charges by 20 percent to meet the cost. Others already charging 10 percent for service are adding a further 10 percent.

The hours reshuffle to give a 48-hour week affects most chambermaids and waiters. One hotel is having its chambermaids work between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. in relays. Increase in wages brought the minimum rates for waiters to £5 or £5 13s. plus board and £4 10s. for porters.

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. HEBELT
Black, 7 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. K—R5. 1... R—K5. 2. K—R5. 2... R—D1. 3. K—R5. 3... R—D1. 4. K—R5. 4... R—D1. 5. K—R5. 5... R—D1. 6. K—R5. 6... R—D1. 7. K—R5. 7... R—D1. 8. K—R5. 8... R—D1. 9. K—R5. 9... R—D1. 10. K—R5. 10... R—D1. 11. K—R5. 11... R—D1. 12. K—R5. 12... R—D1. 13. K—R5. 13... R—D1. 14. K—R5. 14... R—D1. 15. K—R5. 15... R—D1. 16. K—R5. 16... R—D1. 17. K—R5. 17... R—D1. 18. K—R5. 18... R—D1. 19. K—R5. 19... R—D1. 20. K—R5. 20... R—D1. 21. K—R5. 21... R—D1. 22. K—R5. 22... R—D1. 23. K—R5. 23... R—D1. 24. K—R5. 24... R—D1. 25. K—R5. 25... R—D1. 26. K—R5. 26... R—D1. 27. K—R5. 27... R—D1. 28. K—R5. 28... R—D1. 29. K—R5. 29... R—D1. 30. K—R5. 30... R—D1. 31. K—R5. 31... R—D1. 32. K—R5. 32... R—D1. 33. K—R5. 33... R—D1. 34. K—R5. 34... R—D1. 35. K—R5. 35... R—D1. 36. K—R5. 36... R—D1. 37. K—R5. 37... R—D1. 38. K—R5. 38... R—D1. 39. K—R5. 39... R—D1. 40. K—R5. 40... R—D1. 41. K—R5. 41... R—D1. 42. K—R5. 42... R—D1. 43. K—R5. 43... R—D1. 44. K—R5. 44... R—D1. 45. K—R5. 45... R—D1. 46. K—R5. 46... R—D1. 47. 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Post-Mandate Gaoling Of Jewish Terrorists Proposal Stirs Irgun

Jerusalem, Mar. 16.—A declaration that they would spend the rest of their lives "hounding down" the sponsors of a suggestion made in the House of Commons that sentenced Jewish terrorists serve their imprisonment in other parts of the British Commonwealth after the end of the British mandate was made by Jewish terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi tonight.

The terrorist statement, issued in Tel-Aviv, said the suggestion, which was made during the debate on the Palestine Bill in Parliament, was the "most barbaric in British history."

Mr. Reginald M. M. Buller, K. C., winding up for the Opposition during the debate on the Palestine Bill in the House of Commons last Wednesday, asked: "What is the legal position as regards prisoners? What is to happen to the Jews and Arabs who, within recent months, have been sentenced for crimes of violence against British troops, civilians and property? Some of them may have been given life sentences or long terms of imprisonment."

"On May 15, are they all to be released?"

"Should not there be in this Bill a provision to ensure that they will serve their sentences, if necessary, outside Palestine?"

"Unless we can get some assurances on that important point, a terrorist will know that no matter what sentence of penal servitude a court may impose, he will only have to serve up to May 15."—*Reuter.*

Non-Acceptance By Arabs
Largo Success, Mar. 16.—When the debate on Palestine was resumed in the Security Council today, M. Camille Chamoun, of the Lebanon, told the Council that the Arab countries would never accept measures to implement a partition resolution which they consider unjust and contrary to the Charter.

M. Chamoun argued that, according to the League of Nations Covenant, Palestine automatically becomes an independent country when the mandate ends on May 15. Addressing himself particularly to the United States delegate, he said the Arab countries had had friendly relations with the United States for over a century.

"This friendship and co-operation are now completely jeopardised because Zionist pressure has driven the American administration to follow the line it has taken," he said. "Economic transaction between the Arab countries and the United States were also menaced by 'the prejudiced attitude of the United States towards Palestine.'" M. Chamoun declared.

"Today it clearly appears that Palestine bids fair to become a second Korea or another Macedonia, that Greece, Turkey and Iran will be encircled, and that the Middle East, the nerve centre of the world, will thus face the most serious danger of its history."

Recommendations Rejected
"The Arab countries are unanimous in rejecting the recommendations of the General Assembly adopted on November 29, 1947, relating to the partition of Palestine."

"They do not recognise the legality of the Commission provided for by these recommendations and irregularly constituted by the General Assembly."

"They will never accept measures destined directly or indirectly to ensure, or facilitate the implementation of a resolution which they consider unjust and contrary to the principles of the Charter."

"From Europe to Central Asia, only a few European countries, which can be counted on one's fingers, together with the Middle East, constitute a barrier to invading Communism."

"Do not encourage chaos in the bloc of the Middle East. Do not weaken its strength of resistance nor its faith in democracy and in the organisation of the United Nations, to which it has always given its sincere and constructive co-operation."

Addressing himself to the United States representative, M. Chamoun said: "I ask you to advise your politicians to stop playing with fire for the sake of their local interests."

Syria's Comment
Faris El Khoury, of Syria, said he was asked by his Government to make this statement:

"Firstly, the disturbances in Palestine are only local clashes in which Arabs and Jews of the country are involved. The Arab volunteers from outside countries are very few in comparison with the infiltration of armed Jewish immigrants. The Arab states, including Syria, have not taken part in these infiltrations."

"Secondly, the Arab states favour any solution which preserves the unity of Palestine on the basis of democracy."

"Thirdly, the Arab states will not interfere in the future fighting in Palestine as long as no other foreign force intervenes."

After the President of the Council, Dr. T. F. Tsiang (China) reported that the "Big Four" were not ready to make a statement on Palestine, the Council adjourned till Friday morning.—*Reuter.*

"Big Four Talks"
New York, Mar. 16.—During the Big Four Palestine meeting here today, Dr. T. F. Tsiang (China) said the solution was not sufficiently impartial and that in his opinion the threat to peace in Palestine was not entirely caused by the infiltrations from neighbouring countries.

He said that the arrival of arms by land or by sea from either side was a contributing factor.

This was not acceptable to all four three delegations, although all four were reported to be near agreement.

Dr. Tsiang said he would ask the Security Council for more time and the "Big Four" will meet again tonight in an attempt to satisfy the Chinese reservation.—*Reuter.*

American Killed
Jerusalem, Mar. 16.—The fourth American citizen to die in Palestine was killed today by sniper fire near Haifa. He was Arlie L. Lester, 30, of New York City. He was killed while repairing a wire.—*Associated Press.*

Jewish Currency
Tel-Aviv, Mar. 16.—Fritz Bernstein, head of the Trade and Industry Department of the Jewish Agency, disclosed today that the Agency is completing preparations to establish an independent Jewish Palestinian currency based on the American dollar.—*Associated Press.*

Jews Sail From Germany
Munich, Mar. 16.—The first contingent of Jews in the American Zone of Germany to sail for Palestine will go immediately after Britain has ended her mandate in the Jewish Agency in Germany reported today.

Dr. Hoffman, director of the Agency in Germany, estimated that by the end of October, 1949, 70,000 Jews would have emigrated from the American Zone.—*Reuter.*

Top-Level Talks In Nanking

Nanking, Mar. 17.—Top-level deliberations, which began yesterday, are expected to continue in an attempt to devise means of stabilising the general living conditions and arrest inflation, informed sources said last night.

In yesterday's talks, sponsored by the Prime Minister, General Chiang Kai-shek, the main participants were Mr. O. K. Yui, Finance Minister; Dr. Chang Kila-ngau, Governor of the Central Bank, and Mr. K. P. Chen, financial expert.

Their immediate aim is to bring relief into the present economic chaos upon the pattern set forth by President Chiang Kai-shek. A double-edged plan is now under contemplation, providing for:

1. Periodical publication of the note issue to keep the public informed of the actual amount in circulation;

2. Allocation of US\$400,000,000 worth of government-owned assets as a reserve fund to back the currency as issued.

Reviving Confidence
In the first place, as a measure of reviving the people's confidence in the currency, it is considered necessary to reveal the actual amount of the note issue from time to time, as the Government has too often felt that the unofficial estimates of the total amount of paper money in circulation has been exaggerated.

So far, the figure as given by the Prime Minister ranges only somewhere between 30,000,000,000 and 40,000,000,000.

In the second place, it is proposed to set aside US\$400,000,000 worth of Government-owned assets as a currency backing fund, which has been lacking before.

Among these, US\$200,000,000 will come from the principal Government-owned enterprises, such as China Textile Industries and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and another US\$200,000,000 from Japanese reparations.

At present, the second alternative seems popularly favoured as shares may be purchased easily by the Central Bank as a negotiable medium for currency.—*Reuter-AAP.*

BAGUIO FOOD CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

Baguio, Mar. 16.—The nine-nation Food and Agricultural Organisation regional conference at Baguio today adjourned one day ahead of schedule after adopting, by five votes against four, a two-year rotation system for the proposed office in South-east Asia.

The rotation proposal was advanced by the United Kingdom and supported by the Philippines and China. The nations voting in favour were China, the Philippines, France, Burma and the United Kingdom.

India, Pakistan, the Netherlands and Siam opposed the proposal.

It was recommended that the location of the regional seat be chosen by member countries by rotation after every two years, and that the FAO Director-General in Washington make the selection of the first seat by June 1.

The draft constitution for the regional office was also adopted unanimously.

An earlier conference decided that while Australia, New Zealand and the United States were not within the area served by the organisation, the association of these governments would be welcomed.

Mr. Harold Vogel, Secretary-General of the FAO Conference, said he believed the rotation proposal would work out successfully.

He told the press today he had received a cable from the Director-General of the FAO in Washington in which the latter said he was highly gratified with the results of the Baguio conference.

Mr. Vogel praised the press for their co-operation and impartial coverage of the conference.—*Reuter.*

360,000 U.S. Miners Strike

New York, Mar. 16.—About 360,000 miners were on strike in 12 States today, cutting off a daily production of more than 1,800,000 tons of soft coal.

Another 55,000 miners in the open pits of Western Pennsylvania today joined the 210,000 bituminous coal workers called out by Mr. John L. Lewis, the United Mineworkers President, yesterday.

At the same time, more miners from the soft coal fields of the southern States joined the walkout, voted by the Union after mine owners refused to accept a pensions plan of \$100 a month.

In addition, 100,000 meat packing workers, affecting about 140 plants, were also out, pressing demands for an hourly wage increase of 29 cents. A closure of the plants threatens to cut the nation's meat supplies by one half.—*Reuter.*



"Well, it's rather a long story. You see, for some reason the radio went on the blink last night—and so, for the first time in years, the wife and I just sat and talked. And now she's at her mother's, and I'm staying here at the club."

It's Hard To Tell There's War In Tel-Aviv

To all outward appearances, life in the Jewish section of Tel-Aviv is surprisingly quiet, peaceful and normal, according to Captain Thor Nodeland, pilot of a Branthens Airliner, who spent a day and a night there last week on his way to Hongkong.

"From the newspaper reports, we expected to see fighting and the chaotic conditions of a battle area," he said. "We saw no fighting and 'Tel' looked prosperous and almost peaceful."

En route from Oslo to Hongkong, Capt. Nodeland landed his Sky-master at Lydda Airport, in Arab territory, half way between Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv. At the airport, which is closely guarded by British troops, Arab and Jewish custom officials and airport employees mingle together peacefully.

Only British nationals are restricted to the airport and must stay, while in Palestine, at the airport hotel. All other transients or airline passengers are allowed to spend the night or day stopover in Tel-Aviv.

To cross the Arab territory between Lydda and Tel-Aviv, Capt. Nodeland and his co-pilot, Martin Gran, were put in an armoured car, which was escorted by a gun carrier. The only signs of fighting they saw along the way, was a large shell hole which had blown away half the road at one point.

"Arab attackers must have thrown a bomb at a Jewish car, but they evidently missed for there was no wreckage beside the road."

"After checking our passes with Haganah guards at the Jewish border, we arrived in Tel-Aviv about 5 p.m.," Capt. Nodeland said.

"We checked in at a very comfortable Jewish hotel, where we were advised to stay out of certain streets during the evening. Otherwise we were free to go where we pleased."

BUSINESS VERY GOOD
"Walking around the streets, it was hard to realise that there was any fighting anywhere about. The shops were all open and doing very good business. Restaurants, hotels and night clubs were operating just as they would in any normal city. There was no curfew. There was as much goods and foodstuffs on the market as in Hongkong. Locally made leather shoes and handbags were good and inexpensive. Prices in general were high, but no more so than most places in the world today. The Palestine Pound is valued a little higher than the British pound and its purchasing power is good."

"The only signs of warfare were an occasional armoured car driven by military police, sounds of shooting from the outskirts of Tel-Aviv at night, and Haganah guards at the borders."

WOMEN AGENTS
"Members of Haganah wandered about the hotel lobbies in plain clothes and we were told that the most valuable members were the women, who escape attention, and easily conceal guns in their handbags."

The following day, Capt. Nodeland and Co-pilot Gran walked out to Tel-Aviv's "lovely beach," where the people were "swimming unconcernedly in the heavy surf."

When Capt. Nodeland took off for Bombay that evening, he had seen no fighting and very few signs of it. There is some trouble in Tel-Aviv, it usually is caused by an Arab who has managed to fake a Jewish pass and smuggle himself across the border to blow up a strategic building. This does not happen very often. Haganah is careful and clever.

"Whenever a skirmish does get started between the Jews and the Arabs, British troops can do little else but sit by and watch. The British are in a terrible position. If they try to stop a fight, they are immediately accused by both sides of being partial to the other."

During the war, Capt. Nodeland, after escaping from Norway across the North Sea by boat, joined the RAF. When the war was over, he joined the Norwegian Airline, Branthens, and since that time has visited most of the Near and Far East's post-war battlefronts.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers
1. Cairo. 2. The cause has not yet been isolated. 3. They were first conferred by Pope Innocent IV as a symbol of their willingness to shed their blood for Christ and the Church. 4. Bolivia and Paraguay. 5. Church. 6. Bolivia and Paraguay. 7. Church. 8. Bolivia and Paraguay. 9. Church. 10. Bolivia and Paraguay. 11. Church. 12. Bolivia and Paraguay. 13. Church. 14. Bolivia and Paraguay. 15. Church. 16. Bolivia and Paraguay. 17. Church. 18. Bolivia and Paraguay. 19. Church. 20. Bolivia and Paraguay. 21. Church. 22. Bolivia and Paraguay. 23. Church. 24. Bolivia and Paraguay. 25. Church. 26. Bolivia and Paraguay. 27. Church. 28. Bolivia and Paraguay. 29. Church. 30. Bolivia and Paraguay. 31. Church. 32. Bolivia and Paraguay. 33. Church. 34. Bolivia and Paraguay. 35. Church. 36. Bolivia and Paraguay. 37. Church. 38. Bolivia and Paraguay. 39. Church. 40. Bolivia and Paraguay. 41. Church. 42. Bolivia and Paraguay. 43. Church. 44. Bolivia and Paraguay. 45. Church. 46. 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